IN THE SPECIFICATION:

Please amend the paragraph beginning on page 11, line 3 as follows:

A second embodiment of the heat transfer element is shown in Figure 2. This embodiment can be constructed of a tubular material such as nitinol, which has a temperature dependent shape memory. The heat transfer element 28 can be originally shaped like the flexible tube 24 shown in Figure 1, at room temperature, but trained to take on the coiled tubular shape shown in Figure 2 at a lower temperature. This allows easier insertion of the catheter assembly 10 through the vascular system of the patient, with the essentially straight but flexible tubular shape, similar to the flexible tube 24. Then, when the heat transfer element is at the desired location in the feeding artery, such as the internal carotid artery, circulation of chilled perfluorocarbon is commenced. As the chilled perfluorocarbon cools the heat transfer element down, the heat transfer element takes on the shape of the heat transfer coil 28 shown in Figure 2, thereby creating a blood flow passageway through the heat transfer element. This enhances the heat transfer capacity, while limiting the length of the heat transfer element.

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Please amend the paragraph beginning on page 12, line 14 as follows:

Yet a fifth embodiment of the heat transfer element is shown in Figures 5, 6, and 7. This embodiment of the heat transfer element can be constructed of a material such as nitinol. The heat transfer element is originally shaped as a long loop 40 extending from the distal ends of the catheter body 18 and the perfluorocarbon supply conduit 20, at room temperature. The long loop 40 has two sides 42, 44, which are substantially straight but flexible at room temperature. The sides 42, 44 of the long loop 40 can be trained to take on the double helical shape shown in Figure 6 at a lower temperature, with the two sides 42, 44 of the heat transfer element 40 coiled around each other, the double helical shape of the loop having a blood flow passageway therethrough. Alternatively, the sides 42, 44 of the long loop 40 can be trained to take on the

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looped coil shape shown in Figure 7 at a lower temperature, with each of the two sides 42, 44 of the heat transfer element 40 coiled independently. Either of these shapes allows easy insertion of the catheter assembly 10 through the vascular system of the patient, with the essentially straight but flexible tubular loop shape. Then, when the heat transfer element 40 is at the desired location in the feeding artery, such as the internal carotid artery, circulation of chilled perfluorocarbon is commenced. As the chilled perfluorocarbon cools the heat transfer element 40 down, the heat transfer element 40 takes on the double helical shape shown in Figure 6 or the looped coil shape shown in Figure 7. Both of these configurations give the heat transfer element 40 a convoluted surface, thereby enhancing the heat transfer capacity, while limiting the length of the heat transfer element 40.

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